

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 4.

JASPER, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

NO. 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

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For Township offices, each, \$1.00
For County " " " " " 2.00
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W. C. Adams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.

Office—South-west corner of McDonald
and West streets. Office hours 9 to 12 M.,
and from 2 to 6 P. M.

George P. Deweese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

Will attend the Courts in Perry, Du-
bois and Crawford counties, and give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

Will give prompt attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care. Like and
adj. ind. counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of
McDonald and — streets. mar 13

W. H. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois
county. January 25th 1860-v

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance
agent. Office at the Court House, Jas-
per, Ind. 49y.

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

Would re-
spectfully in-
form the pub-
lic that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
work in his line, in the best style. Purcha-
sers will do well to call and examine his
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can
please them.

Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds
attended to promptly. mh7-y*

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform
the public that they have a
large and splendid assortment
of Boots and Shoes on hand,
which they will sell as cheap as can be done
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.
Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

Notice

Is hereby given that the contract for build-
ing a School House will be let to the
lowest bidder, at the Court House in the
town of Jasper, on Saturday the 14th day of
September, A. D. 1861. Said school house
is to be built on the land of William Adams,
in Bainbridge township, Dubois Co.—
Plans and specifications may be seen at the
Auditor's office, in the town of Jasper, from
the 1st day of September until the day of
sale. KASPER JOHN, Trustee.

aug. 21, 1861.-4w

"Laura, Laura, Don't Secede."

Kiss me, Laura, ere I go
Arm'd and drill'd to meet the foe;
Gun in hand, and on my back
A sixteen pounder—baverack.
I go; my country calls—adieu!
To both, my darling girl, be true;
And come success, come scathe and need,
Laura, Laura, don't secede.

When on the tented field, perhaps,
With rations short, and shorter nap,
We wheel, present, advance, retreat,
Thou'lt have, O heavens! at thy feet
Some one persuading present
Himself and an establishment;
Laura, no such trifler heed!
Though he glitter, don't secede.

Cling unto thy mother, dear;
Let no "Home Guards" come anear,
Dancing gawags "fore thy eyes,
Making light of household ties,
Prating of thy woman's rights,
Gallanting thee about o' nights,
Least the rose should prove a weed
Basely crimsoned, don't secede.

Good-bye, Laura! No regrets
If from balls and bayonets,
From "boils and battles"—(boils, I mean;
For deadlier is the soup tureen,
When badly seasoned, than the bore
Of the loudest cannon that can roar)—
Safe delivered, swiftly I
Back to ease and thee will fly.
United, then, in words and deed,
Laura, dear, we'll both secede.

A PORTON BRIDGE.—The annexed de-
scription of a porton train recently con-
structed for the government, will give the
reader a good idea of what these structures
are:—

It is composed of 42 wagons, with spare
wheels, axles, spokes, hubs, &c., 256 har-
nesses, 36 India rubber pontoons or floats,
with all the timber, planking cables, anchors,
forges, &c., sufficient to form a bridge 600
feet in length and 13-12 feet in width. It
can be thrown, ready for the passage of
troops, in 37 minutes. If used as rafts, a
brigade of 5000 men, with equipage, artillery,
&c., can be passed over the Hudson, Sing
Sing, or the Mississippi, in ten hours.

ANTIDOTE FOR INTERMITTENT FEVER.—
SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—Dr. D. B. Phil-
lips, late of the U. S. Navy, now of the Con-
federate Navy, says:

"Raw corn meal unsifted, and freshly
ground, administered in doses of a large ta-
blespoonful six or eight times a day, or a tea-
spoonful of fodder, is an admirable remedy in
intermittent fever. The yellow corn is the
better variety, and a drink made of a table-
spoonful of the meal, stirred in a glass of
water, and taken frequently, is not only a
good remedy, but a pleasant and refreshing
beverage, which may be taken in all stages
of the disease without the slightest evil ef-
fect."

THE CLOTHING CONTRACTS—REJECTIONS.

On Wednesday, the State auditing com-
mittee (Braham, Brett, and Mellett—W. H.
H. Terrell, clerk,) were engaged in overhaul-
ing certain army contracts for clothing.
G. Simon & Co., Cincinnati, who furnished
the clothing for the 24th regiment, recently
encamped here, rendered an account of \$8,
750, which was rejected. When the clothing
was examined, one hundred and forty-six
units filled the bill according to sample; a
second class of clothing fell twenty per cent.
under it, and a third class forty per cent.
Although Mr. Miles Murphy, the Inspector
General passed these goods, the Auditing
Committee, upon the testimony furnished by
the officers of the regiment with regard to
their quality, felt bound to reject the entire
bill of Simon & Son.

There are complaints urged before the
committee with reference to many other
contracts for shoes, shirts, socks, and the
like, which they will rigidly investigate.—
Vincennes Sun.

It is stated that the dear friends of
the late Col. Cameron despair of ever recover-
ing his remains. A reward of \$2 000 has
been offered to any person who will bring
them in.

Suppose you go to war, you can not
fight always, and when, after much loss on
both sides, and no gain on either, you cease
fighting, the identical questions, as to terms
of intercourse, are again upon you."

Pres. Lincoln's Inaugural Message.

The Direct Tax Oppressive to the West

The Direct Tax Bill passed by Congress
at its late session, will bear very heavily on
Indiana and the other Western States.—
Speaking of its oppressive character and in-
equality, the St. Louis Republican (intensely
Union) says:

The new revenue act bears very heavily
on the West. Its oppressive character and
inequality, in reference to this section of the
country, were exposed in a speech of some
power by Mr. Arnold, the Representative
from Chicago. A direct tax based upon re-
presentation must necessarily be hard on the
new States, whose population is very large
in proportion to their wealth. Thus Illinois,
with not a fifth part of the wealth of Massa-
chusetts, pays in direct taxes, some hundreds
of thousands of dollars more than Massachu-
setts. Wholly assessed, as it is, on land and
buildings which form so large a part of the
property owned in the West, and which are
valued high in proportion to the rent or in-
come they yield—much higher, in fact, than
land and buildings in the East, and in the
older States—it is felt more here than there.
Personal property and establishments, and
articles which constitute much of the wealth
of the East, are exempted, whether from an
ad valorem or specific tax. Watches, gold
and silver plate, and jewelry, pictures, stat-
ues and libraries, and a hundred articles
which minister to luxurious taste, are ex-
empted. The New England Eastern mem-
bers evidently resolved to throw the heaviest
burden of taxation off their own shoulders,
and impose it on the people of the West.—
Then it will result that this war will be
maintained chiefly by the West, which is
required to contribute by far the largest pro-
portion of the money, and will no doubt con-
tribute the largest proportion of men.

Syracuse Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 4.—The Democratic
Convention met this morning. Hon. Fran-
cis Kernan, of Oneida, was elected tempo-
rary Chairman. On taking the Chair, he
addressed the Convention, reviewing the
state of the country.

He said it was our duty to meet the pre-
sent dangers and do all in our power to stay
the ruin that seems impending. To this
end it is our duty to oppose abolitionism at
the North and secession at the South, which
are equally making war upon our government
and I expect you from my heart as men and
patriots to consign both to a common grave.
The Abolitionists of the North through the
ballot-box are seeking to retain a power
which is as destructive as death to the in-
stitutions under which we live (applause.)
Let us take a position which shall enable us
to effectually put abolitionism down at the
ballot-box. We care not what men are in
charge of the Government, it is our duty
to protect and preserve that Government,
and resist with arms, if need be, with
our lives, the men who seek to overthrow it.

We will say to everybody at home and
abroad that this must be no war for the
emancipation of slaves, but for the preser-
vation of the Government and of the rights
of all sections of the Union.

The time has come when the position of
a great party must be decisively taken, for
no negative policy can preserve the country
from destruction at this crisis.

It is true that, unhappily for the country,
we have not the power at this time to ad-
minister the Government, but we can clearly,
boldly, and firmly mark out the decisive
course of action which we propose in order
to rescue the government from the dangers
which surround it. He further says the
Democrat party can give tone to this war,
so that it may be said that it was a war to
uphold the Constitution, to preserve the
Government, to give to every section of the
country their just rights under the Constitu-
tion, and so that it may be known that we
have fought to put down this formidable re-
bellion from love to our whole country, and
not from hate to our brethren of the South,
and that we are ready to proclaim that as
soon as this armed rebellion is over we are
prepared to meet the South again in a libe-
ral spirit and to guarantee full constitutional
rights to all.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A long se-
ries of resolutions were offered, generally
expressing love for the Union, a determi-
nation to vigorously prosecute the war, for
an honorable peace for all sections, and a
general detestation of the Republican party
and its principles. The following is among
the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of this
State will sustain no war nor countenance
any peace tending to a separation of these
States, and that they will regard any attempt
to pervert this conflict into a war for the
emancipation of the slaves, as fatal to all
hopes of a restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Ad-
ministration in imitating the patriotic spirit
of the people, to abandon the narrow plat-
form of the Chicago Convention, which
stands condemned by the suffrages of nearly
two-thirds of the people, and to step forth
upon the broad platform of the Constitution,
to expel corrupt men from office, to exclude
from its councils the advocates of separation
or abolition, and to reconstruct its Cabinet
so as conform to the altered condition of
the country, and to command more largely
the public respect and confidence.

Resolved, That while we admit the ne-
cessity of the summary process of martial law
among insurgent populations and within the
lines of military operations, we protest
against the doctrine that any power ex-
cept the representatives of the people can
suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas
corpus for civil offenses. We protest
against the assumption of Executive power
to establish a system of passports, against
the right of the Federal Government to or-
ganize systems of State police; against the
assumption of the Federal Executive to re-
press the discussions of a free press by the
refusal of mail facilities in any way except
by the direction of the civil tribunals, and
that finally we protest against the doctrine
of President Lincoln's message, that the
States derive their authority from the Fed-
eral Government as subversive of the fun-
damental doctrine of American liberty.

In the afternoon session D. B. Ogden
made a patriotic appeal to the Democracy
to rally round the stars and stripes in sup-
port of the Union. He said the rebellion
must be put down or the Government under
which we have lived for eighty years would
be put down. He would have this rebellion
crushed out, then he would guarantee to the
South all her constitutional rights. Im-
mense applause greeted these sentiments.

Long discussions ensued on the resolu-
tions which were taken up separately and
adopted.

R. Floyd Jones was nominated for Secre-
tary of State; George F. Comstock, Judge
of the Court of Appeals; Judge Scott, Compt-
roller; Lyman Tremaine, Attorney General;
F. C. Bronck, Treasurer; J. B. Lord, Canal
Commissioner for long term, and W. W.
Wright for short term.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—The gun-boats Tyler and
Lexington had an engagement off Hick-
man, Ky, with the Rebel gun-boat Yankee,
this afternoon. Two batteries on shore,
supported by 1500 Rebels, also fired upon
our boats. None of the shots took effect.
The Tyler and Lexington fired about twenty
shots, with what effect is not known. They
returned to Cairo this evening. On the way
up they were fired upon with small arms at
Columbus and Chalk Bluffs, Ky.

Col. Hicks, of the 4th Illinois regiment,
who was sent to exchange prisoners, re-
turned last night from Charleston. The
Rebels had but three Federal prisoners.

It is reported that the Rebels are falling
back from Sykestown to New Madrid.
Gen. Grant took command of this post
to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Ex Minister to
Berlin, arrived at home on Saturday. He
was greeted by a large crowd of citizens and
escorted to the State House Square, where
he was welcomed in a patriotic speech by
General Dumont. Mr. Wright, in re-
sponse, said he did not come to talk about
parties or political platforms. When the
institutions of his country were assailed he
had nothing to do with them. The Consti-
tution must be preserved, and this great re-
bellion put down. He would sustain Mr.
Lincoln and the Administration in every ef-
fort to sustain the Government. He would
never agree to a division of the country, we
must be one people. He was for his coun-
try first, last and all the time, and for the
preservation of the war to a successful ter-
mination, and for such purpose would put
forth every exertion.

Democratic State Convention.

We learn from the State Sentinel
that, in response to requests from vari-
ous portions of the State, urging the
call of a Convention of the Democracy
of Indiana at an early day, in view of
the great crisis of the country, the De-
mocratic State Central Committee have
concluded that it would be inexpedient
to anticipate the usual time for hold-
ing the regular conventions of the
party. At an early day, a call will
be issued for a State Convention to
assemble on the 8th day of January,
1862, accompanied with the appor-
tionment of delegates to which the
several counties will be entitled. In
the meantime the Central Committee
urge upon the Democracy to assem-
ble in their respective counties for the
purpose of maintaining their party
principles, and to give expression to
their sentiments upon the great issues
before the country which involve not
only the perpetuity of the Govern-
ment, but the preservation of freedom
and the political institutions which
made us a great, a prosperous and a
happy people.

The Chicago Tribune, the lead-
ing Republican paper of the upper
North-west, is opposed to any West-
ern troops being sent to the relief of
Washington. It says:

"If all New England, the great States
of New York and Pennsylvania, the
smaller State of New Jersey, little
Delaware, and Michigan, which ought
never to have been called upon at all
for that purpose, can not defend the
national capital, the sooner we of the
West know the fact, and set up for our-
selves, the better for all concerned."
There is a good deal of truth in that;
but if said by a Democratic paper, it
would have been considered, by some,
"rank treason."

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4, 1861.

The Confederate States Congress adjourned
Saturday at midnight until the third Mon-
day in November. President Davis called
the Congress together on the 3d inst. to at-
tend to some unfinished business. Acts
were passed fixing the rate of postage on
newspapers sent to dealers through the
mail or by express at the same as paid by
regular subscribers, and requiring postmas-
ters to receive treasury notes in sums of
five dollars in payment of postage stamps.

It is reported at Richmond that the Ship
Gordon, from Liverpool, succeeded in run-
ning the blockade into a Southern port af-
ter being chased by the squadron. The
Charleston Mercury says that within ten
days four large merchant vessels, with full
cargoes, from foreign ports, have run the
blockade of the two Carolinas. It was the
West Indian, with fifteen hundred bags
coffee, from Rio, that ran the blockade at
Charleston on the 1st.

The following order has just been promul-
gated:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, September 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The Major Gen-
eral Commanding desires and requests that,
in future, there may be a more perfect re-
spect for the Sabbath on the part of his
command. We are fighting in a holy cause,
and should endeavor to deserve the benign
favor of the Creator. Unless in case of an
attack by the enemy or some other extreme
military necessity, it is commanded to com-
mending officers that all work shall be sus-
pended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary
movements shall be made on that day; that
the men, as far as possible, shall be permit-
ted to rest from their labors; that they shall
attend divine service after the customary
morning inspection, and that officers and
men alike use their influence to insure the
utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The
General Commanding regards this as no idle
form. One day's rest is necessary for men
and animals; more than this, the observance
of the holy day of the God of mercy and
battles is our sacred duty.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.
S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.